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With this as a basis, the author attempts to decide the practical value of sugar as an energy-producing food. He finds in using the ergograph that he fatigues much as Lombard does, viz., with periods of partial recovery. He can thus use the point of first fatigue as a measure of the condition of his muscles. As another measure he uses the total amount of work accomplished by the first thirty contractions. Diet was carefully regulated, and the experiments were repeated daily at the same hours. As in all former work in this line, practice was found to increase strength and regular diurnal variations occur. The total amount of work on a sugar diet is almost equal to that on a full diet, although fatigue occurs sooner. Days of fast compared with days on which 500 gms. of sugar were taken, showed an increase in amount of work for the sugar days of from sixty-one to seventy-six per cent. The effect of sugar added to a light meal increases work from six to thirty-nine per cent.; and even when added to a heavy meal, gives an increase of from two to seven per cent. Smoking has a much slighter effect on Harley than on Lombard, causing a diminution in work scarcely demonstrable.

Neue Darstellung vom histologischen Bau des Centralnervensystems.

RAMON Y CAJAL. *Archiv für Anatomie und Entwicklungsge-schichte*, pp. 319-423, 35 Figures in text. Leipzig, 1893.

In the above form we are presented with a translation from the Spanish, to which numerous revisions and additions, both in text and figures, have been made by Cajal himself. It furnishes a clear connected statement of this successful investigator's views and researches up to date, and in addition to this a running critical review of the work of others. Specifying, in a single instance, we note that Cajal denominates Dogiel's position as to anastomosis of cell processes as heretical, "ketzerisch." But the good reasons which he is able to advance remove from the sentence all taint of the Spanish inquisition. The spinal cord, cerebellum, cerebrum, different regions, retina and olfactory bulb are treated in order. No brief review of this important paper can be attempted.

Report in Pathology (upon gross and microscopical lesions found in thirty-eight cases, autopsies of insane patients). T. P. PROUT. *Annual Reports of the New Jersey State Hospitals*, 1893, pp. 99-117.

Dr. Prout is resident pathologist in the Morris Plains Asylum, and is to be commended upon the industry and patience with which he has dealt with his difficult problems. Gross lesions, either in the brain or its membranes and blood supply, are demonstrable in all cases. Among these, thinning of cortex and atrophy of convolutions with diminished or increased consistency of brain substance, anæmia, and œdematous and opaque condition of the pia, are especially frequent. Nearly all the cases were chronic, over half being terminal dementia (thirteen) and general paralysis (seven). Concerning his microscopical findings, Dr. Prout says: "The changes in the cells in all these cases were, it seems to me, ample to account for the mental disturbance manifested, provided we may consider the cortical cell the seat of mental activity, a point quite generally conceded." Degenerations of all sorts, fatty, pigmentary and granular, vacuolation of cell protoplasm and especially of nucleus, with fragmentation of the nucleus, are described in some detail and are figured. It is probably to be put to the account of Dr. Prout's equipment that no brain weights appear